

The Pacific News.

Devoted to Commerce, Arts, Science, Education, Literature, Morals and General Intelligence.

VOL. I.

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NO. 2.

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* JOB PRINTING of every descrip-
tion executed in a superior manner at the
office of the Pacific News.

Rail Road across the Isthmus of Panama.

Continued.

In a report which your committee had the honor to present to the House at its last session on "steam communication with China," the commerce of the United States with that country was so fully examined that it is not deemed necessary on the present occasion to repeat the arguments then presented to show the vast importance of the proposed communication across the isthmus, which was then and is now regarded as the instrument which is to change our commercial relations with the whole world, and as being inseparably connected with our system of steam navigation.

It has already been remarked that our ports are on the way side from Europe to the isthmus. It is equally true that the ports of California are on the way side from the isthmus to China, Manila and the East Indies. Mr. Forbes, in the work before quoted, says, pp. 112, 113:

"The situation of California for intercourse with other countries, and its capacity for commerce, should it ever be possessed by a numerous and industrious population, is most favorable. Its western shores on the Pacific, as has been already stated, possess a deep and sheltered harbor. The port of San Francisco, for safety and size, is hardly surpassed by any in the world; it is so situated as to be made the centre of commercial relations which may take place between Asia and the western coasts of America. The route by which the voyage from India, China, Manila, and other Asiatic countries, is performed to the American coast, particularly to that of Mexico, Guatemala, &c., obliges vessels to pass very near the coast of California; because, in order to avoid the easterly trade winds, it is necessary to stand to the northward, to get into the variable and prevailing westerly winds, just as vessels must do when bound from the West Indies to Europe. The vessels of the Spanish Philippine company, on the passage from Manila to San Blas and Acapulco, generally called at Monterey for refreshments and orders. Thus it appears as if California was designed by nature to be the medium of connecting, commercially, Asia with America, and as the depot of the trade between those two vast continents, which possess the elements of unbounded commercial interchange; the one overflowing with all the rich and luxurious commodities, always characteristic of the east, the other possessing a superabundance of the precious metals and other valuable productions to give in exchange."

These remarks, it will be perceived, were made without reference to a commercial channel across the isthmus, or the idea of California ever forming a part of the United States. The proposed work and the acquisition of that territory, render them applicable to the commerce between Europe and the east, as it will then be connected with our ports, both on the Atlantic and Pacific. We have already spoken of the commanding position which Great Britain occupies in the commercial world, and we deem it proper to remark still further on the advantages she has derived from it. At an early day she adopted the warehousing system. This enabled her own merchants and those of all other countries to place merchandise in bond, for consumption or exportation. It has been equally beneficial to her commerce and manufactures.

While it has exempted the merchants from paying duties on importations beyond actual consumption, it has enabled them to make up, with home manufactures and foreign commodities, assorted cargoes for all parts of the world. Foreigners have thus been induced to place immense amounts of merchandise in bond, that they might have the double advantage of consumption or re-exportation.

The manufacturer has thus been enabled to allow the raw materials, necessary

to his pursuit, to remain in store until required for use, without being burthened with the payment of large sums in duties on importations not immediately wanted. A vast supply has thus been constantly held at the expense of the foreign producer.

Table showing the quantities of the five principal articles of foreign growth or produce retained for home consumption in Great Britain in one year, with the amount of duty paid thereon; also the quantities of the same articles remaining in the bonded warehouses at the close of the year, and the amount of duty which would be payable thereon.

Articles.	Ten, pounds.	Home consumption.	Gross duty in round sum.	In Warehouse.	Duty payable.
Ten, pounds.	31,820,620		\$4,900,000	50,010,000	\$8,100,000
Wine, gallons.	16,214,159		3,700,000	116,609,000	26,500,000
Whisky, gallons.	6,207,770		2,000,000	7,000,000	2,250,000
Spirits, gallons.	5,161,789		3,250,000	10,000,000	6,500,000
Sugar, cwt.	4,000,000		4,900,000	1,400,000	1,715,000
			\$18,750,000		\$43,065,000
			\$90,937,500		\$218,505,250

The great variety and amount of articles constantly on hand in the British warehouses, as shown in these tables, for domestic consumption—the supply of which is not only abundant, but is truly surprising. It will be seen that more than one-fifth of all the imports are re-exported, and that if the whole amount of duties payable had been exacted, her merchants would have been required to pay more than two hundred and eighteen millions of dollars on the articles alone, from which they were relieved by the warehousing system.

The total value of articles imported into the United States in 1848, was \$154,977,876. The value of the articles re-exported was \$7,986,806. Thus it will be seen that we re-export but a little more than one-hundredth of our imports, and that the re-exportations from Great Britain are nearly five times larger in proportion to her imports than ours, and are actually nine times larger than ours. Now, if by the construction of the proposed work we give such a direction to the course of trade as to bring us almost in a central position between Europe and Asia, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that our warehouses must become the great depots and our cities the marts of modern commerce.

There are two important provisions in the charter which it is proper to mention, as they limit very materially the privileges of the company. The first is in article 22, which stipulates "that the company shall be obliged to convey, without delay, all the correspondence (mails) which may be delivered to it, and that the price of conveyance along the whole extent of the road shall not exceed eight cents—one cent a pound—per quintal." In the "schedule of duties and obligations" of the company, article 16, is as follows: "The company, on the receipt of the tolls and payments for transportation fixed by it, contracts the obligation to execute continually, with care, punctuality and expedition, and without any national preferences, the transport of passengers, cattle, goods, merchandise, and materials of every description which may be entrusted to it, all which shall be transported without abatement of the rates of payment in favor of any one." These stipulations are proper, and present the intentions of the Granadian government in a very favorable light; but it is well to remark that if this charter were in the hands of a foreign company, over whose movements we could not exercise control, and whose interests might be—we may say would be—adverse to ours, it is by no means impossible that a future administration of that government might consent to rescind these restrictions, and that heavy and ruinous exactions on our commerce might not be the consequence. It may therefore be regarded as a fortunate circumstance, that this charter has fallen into the hands of our own citizens,

and that their application for aid may enable the government, in granting it, to place such restrictions on their future movements as shall be a perfect guaranty against any action of the company adverse to our interests. This alone is a very weighty consideration with the committee in the recommendations which they are about to make.

The first section of the thirty-fifth article of the "Treaty of Peace, Navigation, and Commerce, with the Republic of New Granada," which was ratified in this city on the 12th day of June last, is as follows:

"The United States of America and the Republic of New Granada, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly and do agree to the following points:

"1st. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is, and has been stipulated between the high contracting parties, that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the United States, shall enjoy in the ports of New Granada, including those of the port of the Granadian territory generally denominated *Isthmus of Panama*, from its southernmost extremity, until the boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions, privileges, and immunities, concerning commerce and navigation, which are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels, and merchandise; and that this equality of favor shall be made to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States in their transit across the said territory from one sea to the other. The government of New Granada guarantees to the government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the *Isthmus of Panama* upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States or their merchandise thus passing over any road or canal that may be made by the government of New Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties they shall be entitled to drawback upon their exportation; nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls, or charges of any kind to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guaranty positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulations, the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guaranty, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

The 2d section declares that "the present treaty shall remain in full force and vigor for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of ratifications." And the 3d section stipulates that "notwithstanding the foregoing, if neither party notices to the other its intention of reforming any or all the articles of this treaty, twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said treaty shall remain binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties notifies its intention of proceeding to a reform."

[To be continued.]

BAGLEY & SINTON, Real Estate and Exchange Brokers, Parker House, next door to the main entrance.
Coin and Gold Dust received on deposit.
D. T. BAGLEY,
R. H. SINTON.

BENECIA PROPERTY.—Fifteen desirable lots for sale in blocks, nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 33, 36, and 57. Apply to
A. M. VAN NOSTRAND,
Dupont street, near Clay.
a25—3t
San Francisco.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.—situated on Montgomery street, near Pacific, newly opened by F. H. Southworth & Co.—All articles in the above line are manufactured upon the most reasonable terms and with the greatest dispatch; and orders are respectfully solicited by persons visiting the mines, and others. Pans for gold washing manufactured from copper and tin in the most approved forms, constantly on hand, and also all other tinware. Pumps of all kinds promptly put up in wells from 15 feet to 200 feet deep. The public are respectfully invited to examine at the establishment "Southworth's Portable Copper Gold Rocker", worked with or without quicksilver, and weighing only 20 lbs. when all complete. This rocker has advantages over all others, in successful operation at the mines, and universally approved by the miners. It is strong, compact, easily transported, and not liable to get out of order. They are sold at the low price of \$50 each.

Orders from miners and others will be promptly executed.
San Francisco. a25tf

TO MINERS AND TRADERS.—C. V. GILLESPIE, No. 34, Beaver street, New York, has an open policy of Insurance, and will receive, on consignment, GOLD DUST, in large or small quantities, get it coined, or dispose of it as per directions, charging for his services a commission of two and a half per cent.

Shipments made through Messrs. COOKE, BAKER, & CO., or Mr. CHARLES H. HAYFORD, of San Francisco, consigned as above, either round Cape Horn or across the isthmus, are covered by Insurance as soon as the receipts or bills of lading are signed.

MINERS, TRADERS OR COMPANIES, who wish to remit to their families or friends, will find this more advantageous than to dispose of it at the mines for less than its value at the mint. Remittances for the purchase of merchandise, or to invest in any other way, will receive prompt attention.

Reference, by permission, to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn, & Co., New York; Messrs. Cooke, Baker, & Co., and Messrs. Robert Wells, & Co., San Francisco.

Recollect the insurance takes effect immediately after the receipts or bills of lading are signed.

Shipments of BULLION or SPECIE are also covered by the same policy.

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTERS' TOOLS.—For sale by the subscribers on consignment the following variety of tools, viz:

- 1 case Hall's flat head Adzes
- do Reynolds do do
- do do spar do do
- do do ship do do
- 1 case No. 2 lathe hatchets,
- do "3 broad do do
- do Hall's axes
- do do No. 3 shingle hatchets
- do do "2 broad do do
- do do "5 do do do
- do do "1 lathe do do
- do do "2 claw do do
- do do Penn. broad axes
- do do Ohio do do do
- do do ship do do do
- do Reynolds's N. Eng. broad axes
- do do Honduras do do
- do Collins axes, &c. &c.

Merchants or others in want of the whole or any portion of the above mentioned tools, may obtain the same at a small advance from cost by calling at the office of the Pacific News.

a25 tf FAULKNER & LELAND.

G. H. BEACH—GENERAL COMMISSIONER AND RETAIL AGENTS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND AGENTS for the TRI-WEEKLY MAIL PACKET LINE on the Rivers San Joaquin and Sacramento.

Those seeking passage and shipping freight will find advantages by this line, being made up of 7 the finest and fastest sailing American clipper built schooners—which number enables us to send a vessel as often as every other day.

The subscriber has dust received per shipments from the States, a very general invoice of clothing, groceries, provisions, tin, wood and hardware, drugs, patent medicines, paints of all colors in oil and dry, English boiled oil, leads in oil, putty, turpentine, varnishes, brushes, glue, chalk, lamp black, coat bedsteads, ready made doors, and sash with glass sets, chairs, tents, barley, flour, hemp and Manila rope.

Goods retailed to Families, Miners and Mariners.

CHARCOAL and WOOD may be purchased of the subscriber on and after the 28th of this month.

Vessels in port supplied with FRESH WATER from the Snowy mountains, at the ship Mentor. Merchants and others supplied from the packet office, Sacramento street, north side, near Montgomery street. San Francisco. a25tf

BUILDING SITES.—The desirable lot, suitable for the site of a hotel or other public building, at the corner of Dupont and Clay. Also, other lots favorably situated, for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE. a25tf

A SMALL assortment of superior table cutlery and pocket knives, watches, watch crystals and fine jewelry. Also, a general assortment of merchandise, for sale by DE WITT & HARRISON, Sansome st. a25

* Gold Dust bought. Drafts on New York city for sale. a25

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.—DR. FOURGEAUD offers for sale, in San Francisco—

The Drug Store now occupied by Mr. Robinson, and the Store adjoining it, with a lot of land 30 feet front by 126 feet deep, on Portsmouth Square.

Five or six Lots in Block No. 16, corner of Jackson and Dupont streets, well situated for retail stores.

Five fifty vara lots, situated in a beautiful valley, about 10 minutes walk from the Public Square.

Lot No. 158—a 50 vara lot—corner Powell and Clay streets.

Lot No. 124 (50 varas) corner California and Powell streets.

Lot No. 41, 100 varas square.

Lot No. 67, 100 varas square.

Beach lot No. 252, opposite Starkey, Janion & Co's. warehouse.

Water lots No. 285, 286, 317 and 318.

Also, 2 Stores at Sutter's Fort, Choice Lots at Sacramento City, New York of the Pacific, Benicia, and the undivided half of a five hundred acre lot adjoining the town of the Pueblo San Jose.

Dr. Fourgeaud may be seen at Mr. Merrill's. a25

ON SALE.—The beautiful and desirable Rancho of San Marcos, of eight Mexican leagues, abundantly watered, and with houses and offices, situated in the District of Santa Barbara, a short distance from that town.

The tract of land occupied by the Rancho was granted by the Mexican Government, and judicial possession received. It now has thereon a vineyard of 7000 vines, 600 head of cattle, and some horses. For further particulars apply to Mr. Nicholas A. Den, Santa Barbara, or C. V. GILLESPIE, San Francisco.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Bennett Riley, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint Edward A. King, Harbor Master for the Port of San Francisco. The fees of office, where not otherwise provided for by law, will be the same as those of the Harbor Master of the Port of New York. Given at San Francisco, California, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1849.

B. RILEY, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Governor of California.
Official. H. W. HALLECK, Bvt. Capt. and Secretary of State.

REMARKS. Engineer and Land Surveyor. Place of residence on Sacramento street. "Know all men by these presents, that I, Bennett Riley, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint Addison R. Flint a Land Surveyor, in the District of San Francisco, California, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1849."

B. RILEY, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Gov. of Cal.
Official. H. W. HALLECK, Bvt. Capt. and Sec. of State.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, (late Gen. Smith's quarters,) is now opened under the direction of Mrs. King. The location and arrangements of this house render it a desirable residence for gentlemen and their families. The table will be abundantly supplied with the choicest products of the market, and the bar constantly stocked with the best of wines and liquors. Mrs. M. KING. a25

\$500 REWARD.—The undersigned, in behalf of the subscribers to the fund for the survey of Suisun Bay and its tributaries, which work is now in progress by Capt. Ringgold, hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons guilty of destroying or in any manner molesting the buoys, stakes, or signals put down by the surveyor.

B. SIMMONS,
R. M. SHERMAN,
C. V. GILLESPIE,
S. BRANNAN,
T. H. GREEN. a25

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE, lying near the Pueblo de San Jose, of five hundred acres each more or less; will be sold low, as the owner is about leaving the country. Apply to BAGLEY & SINTON. a25

AUCTION SALE OF NAVY BREAD.—By order of Com. Jones, com'dg. U.S. naval forces, Pacific ocean, under the direction of R. M. Price, Purser and acting Navy Agent, on Wednesday August 29, at 12 A.M. at the Warehouse of Messrs. Simmons, Hutchinson & Co.

124 tierces Navy Bread
90 hhds

E. E. DUNBAR, Auctioneer. San Francisco, Aug. 22, 1849. a25 2

THE subscribers invite the attention of purchasers to their new assortment of goods just received from New York and now landing from ships John G. Costar and Pacific, bark Peytona, brig Newcastle and schr Mary W. Four two-horse wagons, with double sets of harness, of the most approved manufacture, for sale.

DE WITT & HARRISON. a25

UMBER.—40,000 feet assorted Riggs Lumber, landing from ship Ann McKim, for sale by CROSS, HOBSON, & CO. a25

ON SALE.—The premises fronting on Washington and Dupont streets and Portsmouth square, now occupied by C. V. GILLESPIE. a25

Tuesday, August 28, 1849.

The Pacific News for the Steamer

Will be ready for delivery on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Those particularly desirous of seeing papers by the steamer, are advised to leave their orders with us previous to that day, as the edition will be limited.

RAULKNER & LELAND.

The affairs of Europe, are, from the peculiar state of things, creating great attention throughout the civilized world. The New Republic of Hungary, under President Kossuth, is producing the most animated discussions in Vienna, both for and against this great movement of the Magyars. And victorious Jellachich is loosing the bloody laurels that he won, while battling for a broken empire and a crumbling crown. And after years of serfdom, the people begin to make tyrants feel that they have rights, and will exchange the scythe for the bayonet, in the assertion of their inalienable heritage. Such is the aspect of Germany. Yet every lover of liberty sympathize with their sufferings, their martyrdom, and prays for their ultimate triumph. France on the other hand is trying to out catholic the catholics—sending her Republican army under Gen. Oudinot, who at the latest dates had been successfully repulsed before the walls of the Eternal City. The blunder of Louis Napoleon in this affair, which has given rise to the severest animadversions of the Paris press, the French people have deeply resented, and we doubt not the price he will pay, will be that retracy from public life, at ever follows the track of a statesman's errors.

The spiritual power of Pope Pius IX is gauged alike in the Italian States, and with greater deference than in France. His people of Rome acknowledge, in him as a temporal monarch that they are against him. Nor, after inviting him to return with respectful deference to the throne from which in the livery of a lackey, he fled, do they view with suspicion, and distrust, his pretensions, and by the crafty King of Naples, cherous Emperor of Germany, and by the retrograde policy of the Emperor of the French. Pius IX, after he tried to be a patriot, but he failed in not having about him the aid of sage and wholesome advisers. He opened prisons, he gave States a representative assembly, reforms came too slowly, and the people had sufficient political sagacity to labor to supply and to correct abuses for which we now see the expedition humbled before the city of Rome, where her armies had once with a cry of liberty upon their banners, and of her victor was baptized.

Osborn & Brannon's sales room is a delightful place to pass a way an hour in from the variety of the rich goods, and the beauty of the pictures hanging on its walls. It tells well for San Francisco's improvement to find a market for these luxuries—that give an air of comfort to our houses. The view of this city taken some years ago contrasts wonderfully with its present state. The execution of the Chinese copyists, 'as a general thing, conveys a mirrored faithfulness of outline without the same perfection in color. But it is pleasant to meet with "familiar faces" of old engravings in this guise in a strange land. Many of the fancy articles are perfect little bijous, and as a cargo the "Rhône's" has never been excelled in this market.

About 4 o'clock last evening, we were enlivened with a salute of thirteen guns, and returned by nine from the U. S. flag ship Ohio. The salute was fired in honor of commodore Voorhes of the U. S. frigates Savannah, commanding East India squadron.

THE SOIL.—The want of agricultural effort in this country begins to be severely felt as the sparseness of our markets and the high price of all kinds of vegetable products, amply testify. If a portion of our people would turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil, they would find as valuable a reward as if they discovered the richest placer on the Sacramento or Stanislaus. Onions, beets, turnips, parsnips, and cucumbers, have been sold in the vicinity of the mines from a dollar to an ounce apiece, if a tithe of the reports that we have heard on this subject be true, and even at the prices they bring here, a good garden of a moderate size would be worth to its cultivator some thousands of dollars annually. Strawberries and celery are as yet unknown, and the fruit here produced has not the rich flavor that belongs to proper culture. There are valleys all around us capable of irrigation; nor do we believe this absolutely necessary, for the dews are very heavy, and as in Chili, may answer the same purpose, and a good farmer or gardener would coin money by raising vegetables and fruit. Let some of those who have not met with the success they expected at the mines act upon our suggestions, and they would not only benefit the community at large, but enrich themselves. The barrenness of our markets sooner or later must be supplied, and we are not among those who believe that the earth will bring forth without labor, fruits or grain, any more than the transmuting of dross to gold by the crucible of the alchemist. All the land that we have seen tilled, bears a luxuriant thriftiness, although the quantity is small; but it shows that success is not only possible, but practicable, and instead of importing our potatoes, onions, dried fruit, &c. from Mexico, South America and the Sandwich Islands, we should throw the price paid for them in the pockets of our own citizens, besides acquiring those vegetable delicacies for our tables that love nor money cannot at the present time purchase. Let us give the plough a fair trial. You who have tried the pick in vain, seem the best fitted for the task. Your fortunes are sure, and we shall ever be proud to chronicle your agricultural triumphs—for gold can be gained as well by it, as in the soil.

OUR LAST RENTING PLACE.—On Sabbath eve we wandered, after divine service, over the twin hills that overlook our magnificent harbor and flourishing city, and a tableau of loveliness was spread out as a map before us. A forest of masts grew out of the waves at our feet, and the green isles in front; and the greener crescent of Yerba Buena in the distance, with the middle ground of buildings, tents and structures of every sort springing into life, made up a scene redolent with the progress of existence. And then we turned away to where rest those who have finished the dream of hope and the agony of despair. It is indeed a desolate spot, where sleep San Francisco's dead. The plot of ground, (so near two acres,) is filled with new made mounds, and not a fence or yard prevents the desecration of swine, and the trampling of cattle over the turfless graves. We are sure that the attention of the public has not been called to this deficiency to have it promptly remedied. The illustrations Franklin, writing to a friend, said: "I never will sleep in a village where there is no enclosure round the grave yard, for no confidence can be placed in the living if they respect not the dead." Yet even this now barren spot, might with some effort and labor, be made beautiful. It overlooks the entrance to the bay, and is in hearing of the music of the waves dashing upon the beach. The transplanting of a few of the beautiful shrubs and trees which are natural to the soil, and a good railing would relieve the forlorn loneliness that now broods over it. Some few of the mounds have a wooden picket just their size, and within one of these enclosures, where a sad piece stood half covered with withered flowers, and the commonest species of ornamentals, there was posted the following epitaph:

"Eile etait de ce monde
O u les milleurs choses—
Ont le pire destin
E t rose elle a vacu
Ce que vivent les roses
L'espace d'un matin!"

The less of humanity's frailty is never better taught than at the grave—the gulf of human hopes, the chasm of human affections. Let us then adorn it for the sake of the living and the dead.

We saw several cattle with their legs broken, waiting the knife of the butcher, in passing through the street last week. Is there no way by which they can be secured without this Indian barbarity? The poor dumb creatures looked with such suffering earnestness, that we recommend, if possible to avoid it, some other way than to add additional misery to the pain of death.

The Gold Region.

It is a remarkable fact, that the fish are caught by thousands upon the Sacramento and its tributaries. This is supposed to arise from the constant agitation and muddying of the waters by the gold-diggers. There are at present fevers prevailing, but the best time for excavation will doubtless be the coming month.

We hear of a great many cases of fevers and rheumatic affections, the result of exposure last winter during the rainy season, which many wrongfully attribute to the climate. Great care is necessary to preserve health, and many rush to the mines without taking the caution that is required as a preventive against the ills of camping out.

From a friend's journal we copy the following description of the Sacramento valley and the Sonoranian camp:

"From the top of a rugged height I caught the first view of that golden valley, through which the river wound like a silver thread, below me it stretched, looking in the distance, till lost to sight, an outlet to the blue sky into which it dimly melted. The barren sterility of the spot on which I stood, whose ravines alone had a vestige of vegetation, added to the charm, for the wild oats were just ripe, and as the breeze swept by, their yellow waving filled mine eyes with untold beauty. Thousands of water-fowl of every kind dotted in flocks the plain, and I felt that no description could equal such an enchanting reality.

"The Sonoranian camp is situated at the foot of the mountains, where the water is fine and easy of access. It was originally laid out in squares and the tents pitched in regular order. It was the resort of Mexicans, Chilians, and divers others for trading, gambling, and game purposes. The monte bank, which is the favorite pastime of the Mexicans, is always open, and occasionally a *petite* bull fight or a young grisly bear pitted against dogs afford amusement to the thousands who flock here from the various diggings. Frequently the earnings of months are lost on the turn of a card or the failure of the animal on which a whole bag of gold dust is staked by its sporting possessor. Life is wild and curious, and reminds me more of the Spanish gipsies than any other class of people I have ever met with. I passed two months here, but since the strong feeling that has been excited against them many have left for their homes and fields in the south. They were harmless, and as a general thing spent all the gold they dug."

We have seen several of our friends who have been at the mines, and none have earned less—of course sickness excepted—than four hundred dollars per month after paying all expenses. We also understand that the channel wrought near Sutter's saw mill where some thirty hands had been at work about twenty-five days, turned out to be a complete failure. This might be owing to a want of judgment and experience in the selecting of a proper place for this mode of mining. Gen. Smith and party started last week upon a grand prospecting tour and exploring expedition to the Sierra Nevada. We wish them all the success their enterprise deserves. We have observed that many who are most fortunate say the least about it, and many dislike gold digging as they would any other kind of hard work at home.

Louis Napoleon in his message says: "It is the destiny of France to shake the world." We think to shock it would be nearer correct, after his unprecedented invasion of Republican Rome. He has the head of a Bourbon and only the feet of a Bonaparte. Progress is the sceptre that time ways over the destinies of this age, and he who scorns it, will fall like the frost bitten fern.

We are sorry to state that the Hon. T. Butler King is no better, and fears are entertained of his recovery. His disease is an aggravated attack of the prevailing dysentery.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The first act of M. de Toqueville on being made minister of Foreign Affairs, was to protest to the Austrian minister at Paris against the occupation of the cities upon the frontiers of Piedmont, by Marshal Radetzky. He was the author of an excellent and talented work on the Institutions of the United States.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

The cabinet of St. Petersburg has concluded a treaty with the King of Sweden, and Norway. The articles are unknown, but it is supposed that the Russian fleet are to guard the straits of the Baltic, or, in other words, to be ready at the shortest notice to preserve by force of arms, the European Balance of Power System.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

The Court Journal of England says "that the magnificent diamond called Kahi-Nour, or the Light of the Mountain, which has been for years in the treasury of the Rajah of Lahore, Hindostan, the British commission had obtained possession of, and had arrived in London. This finest of Golconda's gems is about to be presented to the Queen."—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

BOTANICAL TREASURES OF CALIFORNIA.

The following note from the pen of the distinguished Florist and Botanist, W. R. Prince, Esq., of Flushing, N. Y., we welcome to our columns, and have no doubt he will return home rich in this country's Horticultural rarities:

"Having landed on the California shore on the 13th July, we soon wended our way to the lateral ranges of the Sierra Nevada bounding the San Joaquin and its tributaries. Leaving the companions of our journey, and some laborers I had brought from Long Island to wash the golden banks and bars of the Stanislaus and the Tuolumne, I proceeded to amuse myself by rambling over the mountain ranges and traversing the ravines of these spurs of the Snowy Mountains, and at leisure I intend communicating the results of my tour. For the present I will simply remark, that there are hundreds of species of trees, shrubs, herbaceous and bulbous flowering plants indigenous to California, which are totally distinct from those found in other parts of the globe, and the most of which are entirely new to the botanic world. The most important of these are two species of pines, and another of cedar, which attain each a diameter of eight to twelve feet, and which comprise dense forests of the finest timber in the world, between the extreme spurs and the central range of the Sierra Nevada; and whose existence there, in such masses, is almost unknown even to those now settled in California. A railroad, connecting these immense forests with the San Joaquin, or some navigable branch, would speedily render the aid of Oregon, as regards supplies of timber, entirely nugatory. Of the oak (*Quercus*) there are five species; three of which are timber trees and two shrubby and unavailable. The arbutus, growing in the pine forests referred to, and forming a most regular and beautiful cone, is a distinct species greatly assimilating to the *Thuja sibirica* in foliage, and attaining to a height of eighty to one hundred feet. In other localities there are found two species of ash, one of alder, a myrica twenty feet high and two feet in diameter, a photinia of great beauty, fifteen feet high and two feet in diameter, several species of rhododendrons, a species of crab apple, from which the Indians make cider, a species of the cercis or judas tree, a clematis, honeysuckle, symphoria and cephalanthus, with some species of grapes, two fine species of raspberries, two species of blackberries, several species of currants, a gooseberry, two varieties of the strawberry of a new and peculiar species, with large and excellent fruit, and many other productions of equal interest, which time will not allow me now to enumerate.

"In bulbous flowers this country is particularly rich, many of which are very striking, and of great beauty and interest, and the balsamic character of very many of the herbaceous plants forms a peculiar feature in that class. "The chancelaunga, so celebrated for its medicinal properties, and of which bunches in a dry state are preserved in so many Indian huts, is found in considerable patches in the moist ravines that occasionally flow from the mountain ranges. Having succeeded in collecting and preserving the seeds and bulbs of above one hundred species of trees and plants, I shall transmit them to Long Island by the first steamer, and then proceed to extend my tour to other sections of California."

Dr. EDWARDS OF OHIO, a member of the last Congress, who has been on a tour of medical observation in the South West, has published a long and very interesting letter giving the details of his observations in regard to the cholera. He says:

"I take this form of narrating circumstances to illustrate two important points: 1st. The influence of fear. I will neither discuss nor mention its modus operandi. All understand the sentiment, and all have felt the enervating influence. I do not not that, of all the known exciting causes of cholera, it ranks predominant. A calm, self-possessed man may have the cholera; an excited and nervous one can hardly avoid it, when it is epidemic. A reliance upon that Being 'who doeth all things well,' and a faithful performance of those duties which all intelligent beings owe their God, does more to fortify the system than any or all means of prevention. 2d. To ask confidence in the now universally entertained opinion of medical men, that there are no premonitory symptoms; that is, that the diarrhoea, stomach, and bowel irritation, now so ripe, are all cholera, in contradistinction from that collapse which supervenes from one hour to ten days upon the mild or curative form. I have seen no case, have conversed with no physician who had seen a case that was not, in its inception, curative; and I fear the premonitory symptoms have done much to direct the public attention from the proper time of medical interference. I shall consider myself most fortunate if, by this communication I can aid in the propagation of the opinion of medical men, that the heretofore called premonitory symptoms are the disease itself; and that the cholera in that state is amenable to proper medications; whilst a neglect, by proper

treatment, in which diet largely included, of diarrhoea may and will ultimate in a colic as death.

You mention the sudden death of a man in your city from cholera. The newspaper announced illness and death of the same yet a friend, present at his death, me that an indisposition of his fatal illness, during diarrhoea, deemed by him as, prevailed. In his health, the security and comfort of his was regarded more than his history of the hackman's case doubt afford a similar disturbance for hours or days preceding his would be well in noticing death era, for papers to obtain, as far cable, the previous history of the it would remove the public app of the certain fatality of cholera, advise every family and travel spirits of camphor, tinc. opii. can tinc. opii. and mustard. In sim a tea spoonful of spirits of cam in cold water, and repeat tw every fifteen minutes until the subside.

If nausea be connected with d without pain, the same quantity goric with the spirits of camphor administered; if pain be present, sea and diarrhoea, the laudanum, of from thirty to sixty drops, m istered; and in all cases of pain apply a sinapism over the whole If thirst, give ice; and in every for your physician, and follow tions. By this treatment I have many cases that, from certain it were fast reaching cholera whi Mississippi; and yesterday, aft from City Point, on the Cut its applicability to distressing sinking, in the case of Dr. Grille ber of the legislature from Sou was peculiarly and pleasantly.

The Doctor left your city in the but imperfectly convalescent in rheum. On the boat the nausea predominant symptom, and so were its effects that his circula feeble, and a general coldness and of breathing had supervened. camphor in twenty drop doses, pre minutes, a cot on the deck, a sinap ice, so far controlled his sympto enable him to land with but little assis The sensation of sinking during the western boatman than any term I can to it. In reply to my question as feelings, he said, "this was not the mon sick stomach, that could be by vomiting; but it was a sort of g he had never felt before." I reali description afterwards at St. Lou believe the word "grogness" more sive than nausea.

NASHVILLE, June 16.

Interesting Account of the Last of James K. Polk, Ex-President of the United States.

Yesterday, at twenty minutes five o'clock, P. M., James K. Polk died at his residence in this city.

Mr. Polk had suffered from diarrhoea on his way up the Mississippi river New Orleans, in March; but he passed off, and he reached this good health, when he was again

For the three first days, he felt no alarm. But the disease their skill (and for skillful physicians Nashville will compare with cities in the Union) Dr. Hay, his in-law, and family physician for years, was sent for from Columbia the skill and experience of this man, aided by the highest medical proved of no avail. Mr. Polk used gradually to sink from day to He sunk away so slowly and insen that it was eight hours before he after the heavy death respiration menced. He died without a stru simply ceasing to breathe, as when and quiet sleep falls upon a weary Mr. Polk sent for the Rev. Dr. B. of the Presbyterian church, when found he was sinking irrevocably siring to be baptised by him. He to him impressively:

"Sir, if I had suspected twenty ago that I should come to my de unprepared, it would have made wretched man; yet I am about to and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptised. Tell me, sir, there be any ground for a man thus a ated to hope?"

The same day the venerable Polk, mother of the ex-President, a pious Presbyterian lady, arrived her residence, forty miles distant, accompanied by her own pastor, h that her distinguished son would co to be baptised by him.

"Mother," said the dying ex-ident, taking her affectionately b hand, "I have never in my life di ed you, but you must yield to you now, and gratify my wishes. I must baptised by the Rev. Mr. McFerren His mother, wise as she is pious, not hesitate to give her consent; th President received the rite of baptis the hands of the Rev. Mr. McFerren.

Mr. Polk has died worth about hundred thousand dollars, the bu which is settled upon his amiable la —N. Y. Herald.

The Baltimore Sun truly remark Plate sport with gold—and the Br Parliament adjourns over a day to down to the race course and take a b at it. Clothe liberty in rags—and same body suspends the habeas cor that it may be seized upon suspicion trundled off to jail!

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.
George Barker, living in Hamilton county, Kentucky, is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is perhaps the oldest man known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

PREPARED AFTER THE TRANSACTIONS OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 25TH.
[Reported for the Pacific News, by W. W. Gallar, Editor of the San Francisco Price Current.]

Ashes—Saleratus. The market is well supplied, and the demand limited.

Building Materials—Market very light. Cargoes of Oregon Boards and Scantling are held at \$250 a \$270 per M. Sales on one cargo of American rough a \$270 per M; and one cargo mill dressed, a \$350. There is a brisk demand for lumber of every description. Bricks are dull in consequence of the difficulty and expense of landing. One lot afloat, offered a \$60 per M. No sale.

Candies—Sperm, steady a 60 cts. Sales, 30 boxes, a 60 cts.

Coal—All kinds dull; lot of 60 tons Lehigh offered a \$20 afloat. No sale.

Coffee—Green of all kinds not much in demand. Sales of small parcels at 8 a 9 cts—would take very little to overstock the market. Good ground would sell readily at a high figure.

Cordage—Not much enquired for, except Manila Rope, which is much wanted and would readily command from 16 to 20 cents.

Drugs—Dull. Market well supplied.

Fish—Very quiet. The demand for all brought from abroad is very limited.

Fruit—Active. Sales of 100 bxs bunch raisins a \$6. Dried apples, figs, peaches, prunes, &c. are in demand and would find quick sale at fair prices.

Hay—None in market and much in demand; would readily bring from \$3 to \$4 per hundred.

Hides & Skins—There are none needed in this market, and labor is too high to export them at present.

Metals—Such as sheet-iron, sheet zinc, bar iron, sheet copper, and bar lead, all in demand and find ready sale at fair prices.

Molasses—Much in demand and very little in market.

Provisions—Beef seldom inquired for and almost unsaleable. Mess Pork, in demand. Sales at \$20 a \$25. Prime pork no sale. Fitches of bacon in quantities will readily command 30c a 35c.

Rice—For this article the demand is light. Sales of 100,000 lbs. E. J. for export a \$3c, short price.

Spices—Of all kinds dull, market well supplied.

Sugar—The market for all kinds is light. Sales 300 bags light Siam at 9c, and 100 do. a 9c.

Tobacco—Is dull, market overstocked.

Corn Exchange—Flour, Chili—the prices are fluctuating. Sales of 3,000 bags at the rate of \$12 per bbl for 50 lb sacks. At the same time, 100 lb sacks would not command \$10 per 200 lbs.

American Flour, in bbls, will not exceed \$8 or \$10. Heavy arrivals are daily expected, and our market will be lower.

Woolen Clothing—The market is light, and the demand limited.

Auction Sales.

BY JEWETT & MELHADO, Aug. 24.
Raisins—1500 lbs. at 14 a 15c.
Hams—3000 lbs. at 13 a 14c.
Sugar—15 bbls. crushed, at 15 a 16c lb.
1000 sacks Chili, at \$8 a \$9 per 200 lbs.
15 boxes ref'd, at 15 a 15c per lb.
Bread—25 bags at 4c per lb.
Gin—200 cases at \$10 per case.
Brandy—100 cases French, at \$9 87½, a \$10 per case.
Wines—120 bbls. champ. "Jaquison," at 16 a \$16 75. 75 cases claret, at \$5 per case.
Soap—300 boxes brown at 4½ a 6c per lb.
Ale—100 bbls. at \$6 per doz.
Paper—120 Reams foolscap, at 1 55 a \$2.
Barley—500 sacks at 3 25, a \$3 50.
Salts—5 bbls. epsom, at 2c per lb.

BY WM. H. JONES.
Flour—100 bags Chili, sup., at \$9½; 16 bbls. damaged, at \$8.
Brandy—4 pipes common at 67c gill.
40 cases cognac at \$6 62½; 40 do. do. at \$9 75; 5 do. do. at \$8.
Tobacco—7 boxes Va. at 18c per lb. 7 do. do. at 8½; 4 do. do. at 6½.
Cheese—25 cases Dutch, at 62c case.
Tea—10 chests T. H., at 25c lb.
Soap—30 boxes brown at 8c lb.
Wines—6 cases Port, at \$8.
Beef, mess—13 bbls. at \$3.
Iron—5 bbls. American sheet, at 22c lb.
Powder—10 kegs, FFF, 25 lbs. each, at 49 c lb.

Segars—13M Hav., at \$10 per M.
Rope Lines—900 Minilla, at 12c each.
Gin—23 cases at \$5½ per case.
Macaroni—10 boxes, at \$4 box.
Under Shirts—60 doz. white cotton, at \$8½ doz.

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Flour—100 bags Chili, sup., at \$9½; 16 bbls. damaged, at \$8.
Brandy—4 pipes common at 67c gill.
40 cases cognac at \$6 62½; 40 do. do. at \$9 75; 5 do. do. at \$8.
Tobacco—7 boxes Va. at 18c per lb. 7 do. do. at 8½; 4 do. do. at 6½.
Cheese—25 cases Dutch, at 62c case.
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Soap—30 boxes brown at 8c lb.
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Tobacco—7 boxes Va. at 18c per lb. 7 do. do. at 8½; 4 do. do. at 6½.
Cheese—25 cases Dutch, at 62c case.
Tea—10 chests T. H., at 25c lb.
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Cheese—25 cases Dutch, at 62c case.
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BY WM. H. JONES.

DEWITT & HARRISON,
Merchants,
San Francisco, California.
a25
WILLIAM LADD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Foot of Jackson street.
a25
C. TEMPLE EMMET,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Building west side of Portsmouth Square,
next the Custom House—room No. 4, second story.
a28-10t
BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Sacramento street, San Francisco.
a28 1y
W. FELL & CO.
Shipping & General Commission Merchants,
Montgomery st, San Francisco.
WILLIAM FELL,
SAM'L B. KNAPP.
a25 tf
R. MEACHAM, D. J. TALLANT,
from Baltimore, from N. Orleans.
MEACHAM & TALLANT,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Corner Montgomery and Clay streets,
building of Mellus, Howard & Co.
Cash advances made on consignments
for auction sales.
a28tf
F. A. BREAKENRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
San Francisco,
Will give his attention to those may honor
him with their confidence. Office in the
building of the City Hotel, Portsmouth
square.
a25tf
E. D. BYRNE, DR. W. M. CARPENTER,
E. D. BYRNE & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Var-
nishes, &c., &c.
Sacramento City,
2d street between J. and K. streets.
a28 6m.
JOS. GRANT,
Broker,
(Office at Ward & Co's.) Montgomery st.
San Francisco.
Reference—Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn,
Messrs. Ward & Co.
T. B. Winston, Esq. a25 3t*
WM. H. JONES,
(Formerly of New York.)
Auction and Commission Merchant,
Sacramento street.
Liberal advances in cash on consignment
of merchandise.
Regular days of sales, Wednesday and
Saturday.
Refer to—Messrs. Makee, Anthon & Co.;
Sherman & Ruckel;
William H. Davis, Esq.;
Hiram Grimes, Esq.
a28 3t
BENNETT & HALLOCK,
Merchants,
BENNETT & HALLOCK,
New York.
B. & H. are now opening, at the iron
store on Montgomery st, between Washing-
ton and Jackson, a general assortment of
merchandise, just received per ships Dan'l.
Webster, John G. Costar and Brooklyn, to
which the attention of dealers and con-
sumers is invited. Goods received upon
storage.
a25
WM. M. BURGEOYNE, J. V. PLUME,
BURGOYNE & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Montgomery street,
San Francisco.
GOLD DUST bought, EXCHANGE
on New York and New Orleans for sale.
References: Gen. P. F. Smith, San Fran-
cisco; Gen. B. Riley, Monterey; Maj. W.
Seawell, Benitia.
Agents in New York, Messrs. Barstow
& Pope.
Agents in New Orleans, Messrs. Mann-
sel, White & Co.
a25tf
JOHN V. PLUME,
Commissioner for Louisiana,
San Francisco.
a25tf
GRAY & CO.—WHARFINGERS AND
LIGHTER MEN. Goods stored on
board barque Lindays on the most reason-
able terms.
For sale on board said bark, masts, spars,
yards and sails. Also, 4 iron tanks, capable
of holding 800 gallons each—well calculated
for a water boat.
San Francisco.
N. B. Orders left at E. Laffan's, Mont-
gomery st., will have immediate attention.
a28tf
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.—E.
D. BYRNE, & Co., respectfully give
notice to the public that they have opened
a store for the transaction of the above busi-
ness, at Sacramento city, on 2d street,
between J. and K. streets, and will at all
times keep on hand as large and complete
a stock as can be found in California. The
selection of medicines has been made with
the utmost care, and the genuineness and
purity of the articles will be guaranteed.
Particular attention paid to orders from
the mines, and from physicians, and pre-
scriptions put up in the most careful man-
ner.
a28 6m
FOR SALE.—Hemp and Manila Rope,
Hoop Iron, Steel, Mule Harness, Sad-
dles and Bridles, assorted Hardware, Hol-
low Ware, Stationary, Wilder's Patent
Salamander Safes, Pork, Beef, Rice, Cigars,
Tobacco, Marzette's Sherry Wine, Schiedam
Gin, Old Cognac, &c. &c. &c., in store, and
for sale by
BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Sacramento street.
a28-3t
TO LET.—Two desirable houses just erec-
ted, 20 x 20 feet, suitable for dwellings
or offices, on Sacramento st. between Mont-
gomery and Kearney. Apply to
WM. H. JONES, Auctioneer.
a28-3t
FOR SALE.—Two China built Houses,
24 by 40, complete. Four do. do. 20 by
20 do.
BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Sacramento street.
a28-3t

Religious Notice.—The Protestant Episcopal congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. Mines, Rector, worship at the residence of Mr. J. H. Merrill, corner of Vallejo and Stockton streets, every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend. By order of the Wardens and Vestry.
a25 tf
Notice.—To the Stockholders of the Central Wharf Joint Stock Co.—Under a resolution this day passed by the Board of Directors of said Company, Twenty (20) Dollars on each share of the capital stock is required to be paid to Rodman M. Price, Esq., Treasurer, on or before noon of Monday, 10th of September. By order
C. V. GILLESPIE, Pres.
A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Sec.
San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1849. a25 3t
Gold Coin.—Messrs. MOFFAT, & CO. announce to the people of California that they have constructed the requisite machinery, and secured the services of an experienced and skillful engineer from the United States Mint, and are about issuing a coinage of the denomination of five and ten dollars.
They design their coin shall be strictly and accurately in accordance with that of the United States Mint, in fineness, weight, color, value, and mechanical execution.
For their integrity, and ability to accomplish their intentions, they confidently refer to their credentials below.
ALL COIN ISSUED BY THEM will be redeemable at their counter in silver.
MOFFAT & CO.
JOHN L. MOFFAT, S. H. WARD,
JOS. R. CURTIS, P. H. PERRY.
a25 3t
Have erected suitable furnaces, and are provided with all the necessary apparatus and the most ample facilities for SMELTING and ASSAYING Gold Dust. The highest market price paid for gold dust.
They refer to the annexed testimonials from the most eminent Bankers, Merchants and Bullion Brokers of New York, the originals of which, with other evidences of character, may be seen at their office.
(copy.)
Office of Beebe, Ludlow & Co.,
Bullion Dealers,
New York, Feb 7, 1849.
We have the fullest confidence in Messrs. Moffat & Co., and consider their genuine Assay-Stamp equal to the United States or London Mints, and would purchase as freely.
SAMUEL J. BEEBEE,
BEEBEE, LUDLOW, & CO.
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Secretary U. S. Treasury.
San Francisco. a25tf
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a28 1tw* Sacramento City.
BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE.—Several of the best located commercial business lots in San Francisco for sale at moderate prices by
B. R. BUCKELEW.
attf

DEWITT & HARRISON,
Merchants,
San Francisco, California.
a25
WILLIAM LADD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Foot of Jackson street.
a25
C. TEMPLE EMMET,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Building west side of Portsmouth Square,
next the Custom House—room No. 4, second story.
a28-10t
BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Sacramento street, San Francisco.
a28 1y
W. FELL & CO.
Shipping & General Commission Merchants,
Montgomery st, San Francisco.
WILLIAM FELL,
SAM'L B. KNAPP.
a25 tf
R. MEACHAM, D. J. TALLANT,
from Baltimore, from N. Orleans.
MEACHAM & TALLANT,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Corner Montgomery and Clay streets,
building of Mellus, Howard & Co.
Cash advances made on consignments
for auction sales.
a28tf
F. A. BREAKENRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
San Francisco,
Will give his attention to those may honor
him with their confidence. Office in the
building of the City Hotel, Portsmouth
square.
a25tf
E. D. BYRNE, DR. W. M. CARPENTER,
E. D. BYRNE & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Var-
nishes, &c., &c.
Sacramento City,
2d street between J. and K. streets.
a28 6m.
JOS. GRANT,
Broker,
(Office at Ward & Co's.) Montgomery st.
San Francisco.
Reference—Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn,
Messrs. Ward & Co.
T. B. Winston, Esq. a25 3t*
WM. H. JONES,
(Formerly of New York.)
Auction and Commission Merchant,
Sacramento street.
Liberal advances in cash on consignment
of merchandise.
Regular days of sales, Wednesday and
Saturday.
Refer to—Messrs. Makee, Anthon & Co.;
Sherman & Ruckel;
William H. Davis, Esq.;
Hiram Grimes, Esq.
a28 3t
BENNETT & HALLOCK,
Merchants,
BENNETT & HALLOCK,
New York.
B. & H. are now opening, at the iron
store on Montgomery st, between Washing-
ton and Jackson, a general assortment of
merchandise, just received per ships Dan'l.
Webster, John G. Costar and Brooklyn, to
which the attention of dealers and con-
sumers is invited. Goods received upon
storage.
a25
WM. M. BURGEOYNE, J. V. PLUME,
BURGOYNE & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Montgomery street,
San Francisco.
GOLD DUST bought, EXCHANGE
on New York and New Orleans for sale.
References: Gen. P. F. Smith, San Fran-
cisco; Gen. B. Riley, Monterey; Maj. W.
Seawell, Benitia.
Agents in New York, Messrs. Barstow
& Pope.
Agents in New Orleans, Messrs. Mann-
sel, White & Co.
a25tf
JOHN V. PLUME,
Commissioner for Louisiana,
San Francisco.
a25tf
GRAY & CO.—WHARFINGERS AND
LIGHTER MEN. Goods stored on
board barque Lindays on the most reason-
able terms.
For sale on board said bark, masts, spars,
yards and sails. Also, 4 iron tanks, capable
of holding 800 gallons each—well calculated
for a water boat.
San Francisco.
N. B. Orders left at E. Laffan's, Mont-
gomery st., will have immediate attention.
a28tf
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.—E.
D. BYRNE, & Co., respectfully give
notice to the public that they have opened
a store for the transaction of the above busi-
ness, at Sacramento city, on 2d street,
between J. and K. streets, and will at all
times keep on hand as large and complete
a stock as can be found in California. The
selection of medicines has been made with
the utmost care, and the genuineness and
purity of the articles will be guaranteed.
Particular attention paid to orders from
the mines, and from physicians, and pre-
scriptions put up in the most careful man-
ner.
a28 6m
FOR SALE.—Hemp and Manila Rope,
Hoop Iron, Steel, Mule Harness, Sad-
dles and Bridles, assorted Hardware, Hol-
low Ware, Stationary, Wilder's Patent
Salamander Safes, Pork, Beef, Rice, Cigars,
Tobacco, Marzette's Sherry Wine, Schiedam
Gin, Old Cognac, &c. &c. &c., in store, and
for sale by
BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Sacramento street.
a28-3t
TO LET.—Two desirable houses just erec-
ted, 20 x 20 feet, suitable for dwellings
or offices, on Sacramento st. between Mont-
gomery and Kearney. Apply to
WM. H. JONES, Auctioneer.
a28-3t
FOR SALE.—Two China built Houses,
24 by 40, complete. Four do. do. 20 by
20 do.
BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Sacramento street.
a28-3t

Religious Notice.—The Protestant Episcopal congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. Mines, Rector, worship at the residence of Mr. J. H. Merrill, corner of Vallejo and Stockton streets, every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend. By order of the Wardens and Vestry.
a25 tf
Notice.—To the Stockholders of the Central Wharf Joint Stock Co.—Under a resolution this day passed by the Board of Directors of said Company, Twenty (20) Dollars on each share of the capital stock is required to be paid to Rodman M. Price, Esq., Treasurer, on or before noon of Monday, 10th of September. By order
C. V. GILLESPIE, Pres.
A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Sec.
San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1849. a25 3t
Gold Coin.—Messrs. MOFFAT, & CO. announce to the people of California that they have constructed the requisite machinery, and secured the services of an experienced and skillful engineer from the United States Mint, and are about issuing a coinage of the denomination of five and ten dollars.
They design their coin shall be strictly and accurately in accordance with that of the United States Mint, in fineness, weight, color, value, and mechanical execution.
For their integrity, and ability to accomplish their intentions, they confidently refer to their credentials below.
ALL COIN ISSUED BY THEM will be redeemable at their counter in silver.
MOFFAT & CO.
JOHN L. MOFFAT, S. H. WARD,
JOS. R. CURTIS, P. H. PERRY.
a25 3t
Have erected suitable furnaces, and are provided with all the necessary apparatus and the most ample facilities for SMELTING and ASSAYING Gold Dust. The highest market price paid for gold dust.
They refer to the annexed testimonials from the most eminent Bankers, Merchants and Bullion Brokers of New York, the originals of which, with other evidences of character, may be seen at their office.
(copy.)
Office of Beebe, Ludlow & Co.,
Bullion Dealers,
New York, Feb 7, 1849.
We have the fullest confidence in Messrs. Moffat & Co., and consider their genuine Assay-Stamp equal to the United States or London Mints, and would purchase as freely.
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[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of California.

SECTION IV.

OF PREFECTS AND SUB-PREFECTS.

ARTICLE 1.—In each District there shall be a Prefect, named by the Governor and confirmed by the General Government, who shall remain in office four years, and may be re-elected.

ARTICLE 2. It belongs to the Prefects: 1st: To take care of public order and tranquility in their District, with entire subjection to the Governor. 2nd: To publish without delay, enforce, and cause to be enforced the Laws and Decrees of Congress which they may receive from the Governor, and circulate them in the towns of the District. 3d: To observe, and cause to be observed, the Decrees and Orders of the General Government, the Resolutions of the Departmental Legislature and of the Governor.

ARTICLE 3. In order to carry out the foregoing powers and duties (attributions,) they may, in their district, impose, by their own authority, fines to the amount of One Hundred dollars, to be delivered to the Municipal Fund of the place where the person fined belongs, or they may sentence to fifteen days of public works, or arrest for double that period, those who disobey or are wanting in respect towards them, or who in any other way disturb the public tranquility; attention being paid to the circumstances of the individuals, and a trial being allowed them in case they should require one. But, with respect to such faults as have penalties assigned to them by Law, the existing laws must be observed.

ARTICLE 4. They will hear complaints against the functionaries of the Government of the District, and they may, in their own authority, impose upon them a fine of the amount of Thirty Dollars, to be applied to the Municipal Fund of the place to which the person fined belongs, for faults cognizable by Government; but in case they should consider that said functionaries should be suspended, they will inform the Governor for him to determine what may be convenient.

ARTICLE 5. They will resolve, on their own authority, the doubts which may occur respecting the election of Ayuntamientos, and accept or not the resignations of members thereof and of the Justices of the Peace, but the parties interested will nevertheless have the right to appeal directly to the Governor.

ARTICLE 6. Should any one consider himself wronged in any of the three foregoing cases he may appeal to the Governor, who will definitively decide what he may consider just.

ARTICLE 7. When public tranquility, or the investigation of some crime makes it necessary, they may give a written order to search certain houses, and to arrest any person; and without this requisite they will order the culprit *in flagrante* to be secured, but in both cases they will, within three days, place the person arrested at the disposal of the competent Judge, to whom they will manifest in writing, the cause of the arrest.

ARTICLE 8. With the consent of the Governor they may order idle vagabonds, who have no known occupation, for the time necessary for their correction, to the establishments destined to that object, or to such manufactories of agricultural establishments as may choose to receive them voluntarily; the person sentenced being allowed to choose to which of the last two establishments he wishes to go.

ARTICLE 9. They will incite the Tribunals to render prompt and upright justice, informing the Governor of the defects they may note in the Magistrates, but without intermeddling in their functions.

ARTICLE 10. They will take particular care that Common Schools be not wanting in any of the towns of the Department.

ARTICLE 11. They will scrupulously take care that the masters and mistresses not only possess the necessary instruction, but that they also be of good moral character, the circumstances of the case being taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 12. Should the want of funds prevent the establishment of Schools, they will apply to the Governor that he may make it known to the Departmental Legislature.

ARTICLE 13. They will propose to the Governor whatever measures they may judge proper for the encouragement of Agriculture, and all the branches of industry, instruction and public beneficence, and for the execution of new works of public utility, and for the repairs of the old ones.

ARTICLE 14. They will, by their own authority, and agreeable to the laws, regulate the distribution of common lands in the towns of the District, provided there be no lawsuit pending in the Tribunals respecting them; the parties in arrested having the right to appeal to the Governor, who, in concert with the Departmental Legislature, will decide definitively what may be most convenient.

* This distribution has reference only to temporary use and occupation. Common lands cannot be sold without legislative authority, but municipal lands, with certain restrictions, may be sold by the Town Councils.

ARTICLE 15. They will cause the Sub-Prefects, Ayuntamientos, and Justices of the Peace, to comply faithfully with their respective obligations, and see that they do not exceed their authority.

ARTICLE 16. In the administration and expenditure of the funds of the towns, they will exercise the supervision which may be granted to them by the ordinances of the Ayuntamientos.

ARTICLE 17. They will appoint the Sub-Prefects, sending the appointments to the Governor to obtain his approval.

ARTICLE 18. Should not the Governor's answer arrive in time, owing to the loss of the mail, or any other cause, the person appointed will take his situation on the 1st of January in which the periodical renovation takes place, without prejudicing what the Governor may resolve.

ARTICLE 19. They will also name the Justices of the Peace of the District, to be proposed to them by the Sub-Prefects of the different towns, observing what is ordered in the two preceding articles.

ARTICLE 20. The Prefects will communicate their appointments to the new Sub-Prefects in an official letter of which they will also send a copy to the former ones, that they may likewise officially inform the authorities of the towns.

ARTICLE 21. In the same manner they will communicate the appointments to the new Justices of the Peace, and to those who have ceased, that these latter may inform all to whom it may concern.

ARTICLE 22. They will require from the Military Commandant the necessary force for the preservation or re-establishment of public tranquility and for the security of the roads.

ARTICLE 23. The Prefects, on taking possession of their situations, will receive by inventory all the Documents, Laws, Decrees, Orders and other papers belonging to the Prefects' Office, and will, in the same manner, deliver them to their successors, they being responsible for any loss of said documents.

ARTICLE 24. They shall be the ordinary channel of communication between the Governor and the subaltern authorities of the District; and whatever representations may be made by the latter to the former, must be accompanied with their remarks (information.)

Their ordinary place of residence shall be the chief town of the District, unless under particular circumstances the Governor may determine otherwise, with the consent of the Departmental Legislature.

ARTICLE 25. Whenever they may think proper they will consult with some competent Judge (*Jefe de Letras*), who is bound to give his advice.

ARTICLE 26. The Governor, in concert with the Departmental Legislature, and bearing in mind the different circumstances of the Districts, will propose to the President of the Republic the salary which each Prefect ought to enjoy, but this must not exceed \$2500 per annum.

ARTICLE 27. Each Prefect shall have a Secretary, which he may appoint and remove at pleasure, who shall have a salary of \$700 per annum. Neither the Prefects nor their Secretaries can ask or receive any emolument or fee for any kind of business connected with their offices.

ARTICLE 28. The Prefects on entering on their duties will make oath in presence of the Ayuntamiento of the chief town of their District, or if there be no Ayuntamiento, then before a Justice of the Peace.

ARTICLE 29. The Secretaries will take a similar oath before their respective Prefects.

ARTICLE 30. The Sub-Prefects have the same faculties and are subject to the same obligations of the Prefects, in their respective localities, but in all their official duties they are subject to the direction of the Prefect of their District. They can, however, of their own authority, impose a fine of \$50, or sentence to 8 days labor on the public works in the same manner and under the same restrictions as the Prefects. On entering upon the duties of their office, they take a similar oath, and are allowed \$365 per annum for stationery, &c., which is the only salary they receive; they, however, are not prohibited from receiving fees.

SECTION VI.

OF THE ALCALDES.

ARTICLE 1.—The Alcaldes, in the places of their usual residences, will take care of good order and public tranquility.

ARTICLE 2.—They will watch over the execution and fulfilment of the police regulations, laws, decrees, and orders, which may be communicated to them by the Sub-Prefects, or in their defect, by the Prefects, and they will duly circulate them to the Justices of the Peace of the Municipality.

ARTICLE 3.—For the fulfilment of the objects mentioned in the preceding Articles, they will ask assistance, in order to secure their persons or property when they are in danger, and in general for the security or apprehension of criminals within their jurisdiction, and for the preservation of public order, they will call upon the citizens, who are strictly obliged to obey them, the same as any other public authority.

ARTICLE 5.—They will cause the culprit *in flagrante* to be secured, and within three days, will put him at the disposal of the competent Judge.

ARTICLE 6.—They will see that the residents of the place live by useful occupa-

tions, and they will reprimand the idle, vagabonds, persons of bad conduct, and those who have no known occupations.

ARTICLE 7.—Those who, through drunkenness, or any other motive, disturb the public tranquility, or who disobey them, or who are wanting in respect to them, they may, on their own authority, fine to the amount of Twenty-five Dollars, to be applied to the Municipal Fund, or they may sentence to four days of public work, or double the time of arrest, taking into consideration the circumstances of the individuals and giving them a trial, in case they may require it; but in respect to crimes designated by law, the existing regulations must be observed.

ARTICLE 8.—Should any one consider himself aggrieved in the case of the preceding article, he may appeal to the immediate superior, who will definitely determine what he may esteem just.

ARTICLE 9.—They will assist and have a vote at the Session of the Ayuntamientos, and they will preside over them according to the order of their appointment, when neither the Prefect nor Sub-Prefect assist, and when they do preside, their vote shall be decisive.

ARTICLE 10.—The temporary absence of the Alcaldes will be supplied by the Regidores, according to the order of their appointment. The same will be practised in case of death, &c., until the person be elected who is to succeed them.

OF THE AYUNTAMIENTOS.

ARTICLE 1.—The Capital of the Department, ports with a population of 4,000 inhabitants, interior towns of 8,000 inhabitants, towns which had Ayuntamientos previous to 1808, and those to whom this right is given by special law, shall be entitled to Ayuntamientos, or Town Councils.

ARTICLE 2.—In order to form a quorum, for the transaction of any business, more than one-half of the members must be present.

ARTICLE 3.—The number of Alcaldes, Regidores, and Sindicos, will be fixed by the Departmental Legislature, in concert with the Governor; but the first must not exceed six, the second twelve, and the third two.

ARTICLE 4.—The Alcaldes are to be removed every year, half of the Regidores the same, and where there are Sindicos, one of them, the first appointed to be first removed; when there is only one Sindico, he must be changed every year.

ARTICLE 5.—The Alcaldes, Regidores, and Sindicos, may be re-elected indefinitely, and no one can refuse to serve without a just cause, approved by the Governor or Prefect—or in case of re-election, when two years have not expired, or if within the same period they have acted in any other municipal situation, as Sub-Prefect or Justice of the Peace.

ARTICLE 6.—In case of the death or incapacity of any of the members of the Ayuntamiento, others may be elected to supply their places, unless the vacancy should occur within less than three months of the close of the year, in which case the periodical time must be waited for.

ARTICLE 7.—If the newly elected should be an Alcaldes, he will take the place that was vacant; if a Regidor or Sindico, he will occupy the lowest place, and the others will ascend, according to the order of their appointment, until the vacancy be filled up.

ARTICLE 8.—In case of the suspension of an entire Ayuntamiento, or part of one, the Ayuntamiento of the preceding year will take its place in the whole, or in part, as it may happen.

ARTICLE 9.—The following persons can not be members of Ayuntamientos: Officers appointed by Congress, by the General or Departmental Governments; the Magistrates of the Supreme Tribunals; the legal Judge of the lower Court, (*de Primera Instancia*); Clergymen; Directors of Hospitals, or other charitable institutions.

ARTICLE 10. The Ayuntamientos under subjection to the Sub-Prefects, and through them to the Prefects and Governor, will have charge of the Police, health, comfort, ornament, order and security of their respective jurisdictions.

ARTICLE 11. They will consequently take care of the cleanliness of the streets, market places, and public squares.

ARTICLE 12. They will see that in each town there be one or more burying grounds, conveniently located.

ARTICLE 13. They will watch over the quality of all kinds of liquors and provisions, in order that nothing unsound or corrupted be sold.

ARTICLE 14. They will take care that in the apothecary shops no rancid or adulterated drugs be sold, to which end they may appoint intelligent persons of the faculty to examine them.

ARTICLE 15. They will see that marshes be drained, and that stagnant and unhealthy waters be made to run off, and that every thing which tends to injure the health of men or cattle be removed.

ARTICLE 16. They will likewise take care of prisons, hospitals, and establishments of public beneficence which are not of private formation.

ARTICLE 17. The moment that any prevailing sickness makes its appearance in the District of the Municipality, the Ayuntamiento will inform the Sub-Prefect, in order that through his means the necessary assistance may be administered; but this will not prevent the Ayuntamiento from taking, in the mean time

the necessary steps to cut off or restrain the evil in its commencement.

ARTICLE 18. With this laudable object, they will name a Committee of Charity, composed of a Regidor or Alcaldes, a Sindico, a Physician, should there be one in the place, and two residents or more, should the Ayuntamiento think it necessary, according to the extent of the place and the duties to be performed.

ARTICLE 19. The Ayuntamiento will remit, semi-annually, to the Sub-Prefect, or in default of him, to the Prefect, that he may forward it to the Governor, an account of the Births, marriages and deaths in each of these periods, which must embrace all its district, and mention the sex, ages and diseases of which they may have died, keeping in its Records a copy of this document.

ARTICLE 20. In order to obtain these data, they must ask them of the Parish Curates, the Justices of the Peace, the Municipality, or any other persons or corporation capable of furnishing them.

ARTICLE 21. In order to attend to the comfort and ornament of the town, they will see that the market places be well distributed, and that every obstacle tending to hinder them from being sufficiently provided be removed.

ARTICLE 22. They will take care of the preservation of the public fountains, and see that there be abundance of water for men and cattle.

ARTICLE 23. They will likewise endeavor, as far as possible, to have the streets straight, paved, and lighted, and that there be public walks and abundant plantations for the beauty and health of the towns.

ARTICLE 24. It belongs to them to procure the construction and repairing of bridges, canals, roads, and to encourage agriculture, industry, trade, and whatever they may consider useful to the inhabitants.

ARTICLE 25. At the junction of different roads they will place inscriptions, pointing out the respective directions and distances to the nearest towns.

ARTICLE 26. It belongs to the Ayuntamientos, to make contract for all kind of diversions, license having previously been obtained from the first local political authority.

ARTICLE 27. The products from these contracts must be paid into the Municipal Funds.

ARTICLE 28. If the regulations of Police and Good Government should not embrace all the measures which the Ayuntamientos may consider necessary for the preservation of order and the security of persons and property, they may propose to the Governor whatever others they may deem convenient, in order that those which may appear just may be adopted.

ARTICLE 29. They will see that in every town there be a safe and commodious prison, that in said prisons different departments be found for persons arrested and for prisoners, and they will take care that the latter be usefully employed.

ARTICLE 30. They will pay careful attention to the establishment of Common Schools in every town, the Masters and Mistresses of which must be paid out of the Municipal Fund; and they will not only be careful to appoint proper persons, but to see that at all times they continue to be of good conduct and sound morals.

ARTICLE 31. They will distribute, with all possible impartiality, the Municipal Duties imposed upon the citizens, guiding themselves by the existing laws, or by such as may hereafter be made.

ARTICLE 32. They will watch over the arrangement of weights and measures, agreeable to the laws on the subject.

ARTICLE 33. The Ayuntamientos, and every one of their members, whenever they may be called upon by the Prefect, Sub-Prefect and Alcaldes, will render every assistance towards carrying into execution the laws, decrees, and orders, and the preservation of public order.

ARTICLE 34. They will have the administration and expenditure of the Municipal Funds to manage, being guided by the ordinances relating thereto, and having in view the expenses approved by Government. Within the first two months of the year, they will remit to the Sub-Prefect, or in default of him, to the Prefect, that he may send to the Governor an account, with vouchers, of the total amount of Municipal Funds, and of the direction given to them during the preceding year.

ARTICLE 35. The Municipal Funds will be deposited with such person or persons as the Ayuntamiento may appoint under its responsibility.

ARTICLE 36. The mal-administration of the funds, and the expenditure thereof in expenses not designated by the ordinances of the Ayuntamientos, or which have not obtained the approbation of Government, involve the pecuniary and personal responsibility of each of its members, who may prove to be culpable in its management, or who may have given their votes in the resolutions of said corporation; but those who may not have voted for such resolutions will be free from responsibility.

ARTICLE 37. The Ayuntamientos may appoint at their pleasure a Secretary, and assign him with the approbation of the Governor, who will act in concert with the Departmental Legislature, the salary that may be considered just; but he cannot be removed from his situation without the same approbation.

ARTICLE 38. Should the Municipal Funds

not be sufficient to pay the salary of Secretary, the Regidores, by monthly turns, will perform his duties, and the will only be allowed stationery.

ARTICLE 39. The members of the Ayuntamientos, on taking office, will take the same oath as other political authorities, the Alcaldes, or the first one, should there be two or more, will take it at the hands of the Prefect or Sub-Prefect, or in defect of both, at the hands of the former Alcaldes; and the other member of the Corporation, as likewise the Justices of the Peace of the Municipality will also be sworn in by the Alcaldes.

ARTICLE 40. The Secretaries will take the same oath before their Ayuntamientos.

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ITEMS OF NEWS.

Hon. Henry Clay is ill of the cholera at Louisville, Ky.

Major Gen. Scott is in a very weak state, from a recent severe illness at West Point.

Cassius M. Clay is slowly recovering from his wounds in a recent conflict with Mr. Turner, since dead.

Sheridan Knowles, the dramatic author, has renounced his profession, joined the church, and is preaching to crowded houses in London.

The Vatican Library has been thrown open by Republican Rome, and nothing is now charged to read the love letters that Henry the Eighth, of England, wrote to Anna Boleyn.

£60,000 of California Gold arrived in Liverpool on the 5th of June last.

The Cholera is at present in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Boston and Brooklyn, yet not attendant with very great fatality.

The Crevasse of the river above New Orleans has been stopped, and the city saved from inundation. The city is now uncommonly healthy, contrary to the general expectation.

There are a hundred thousand of the newly coined gold dollars on hand at the U. S. mint in Philadelphia.

The English have been at last permitted to enter Canton, by an order from Peking, dated March 28th, '49. This is an important point gained in commercial relations with the Celestial Empire.

Father Matthew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, has met with an enthusiastic reception in New York.

A general Fast was observed, on the first Friday in August, throughout the United States, by Proclamation of the President, to avert the calamities of the cholera.

Mrs. Judson, better known as "Fanny Forrester," is dangerously ill at the Burmah mission, Hindostan.

Gen. Oudinot is besieging Rome, by order of the French Republic.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, one of the chief officers of the Canadian Government, and a distinguished member of its Parliament, is now on a visit to Washington City.

Fitz Green Halleck has recovered from his lunacy.

The Poet, Moore, is now dead to the world—as a softening of the brain has commenced, and his memory completely gone.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Mass., has been appointed Minister to the Court of St. James.

Hon. J. C. Rives, of Va., Minister to France.

Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa., Minister to Russia.

Col. T. L. Crittenden, of Ky., appointed U. S. Consul for Liverpool.

A son of Hon. Henry Clay goes Charge d'Affaires to Portugal.

Hon. Balie Peyton, goes to Chili.

Our Consul at Panama has been removed, and Elijah Payne appointed in his place.

Thomas M. Foote of N. Y. to be Charge d'Affaires to New Grenada, in lieu of Benj. A. Bidlack, deceased.

Alexander K. McClung of Miss. to be Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, in lieu of John Appleton resigned.

George P. Marsh of Vt. to be Minister Resident at Constantinople, in lieu of Dabney S. Carr, recalled.

Thomas W. Chinn of La. to be Charge d'Affaires to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

John Trumbull Van Allen of N. Y. to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador, in lieu of Van Brugh Livingston recalled.

John C. B. Davis of Mass. to be Secretary of Legation to England.

Lorenzo Draper of N. Y. to be Consul at Havre de Grace, in lieu of Wm. J. Staples, recalled.

RATHER HANDSOME.—The Earl of Eglington wins by the race for the Derby, independently of his bets, nearly \$32,000. Putting his bets into the general sum, it will amount to \$112,000. This is the third time the Earl has won thus on similarly heavy staked races; and general rejoicing always follows his good luck, as he is a most honorable sportsman—one of the few exceptions to the contrary rule on the British Turf.

"Capital punishment," as the boys said when the schoolmistress seated him with the girls.